TABLE 1 shows that the IO/JG2/1 clone expressed Von Willebrand's factor, the REC-1 antigen, the ICAM-1 antigen (the expression of which can also be induced by treatment with 100 U/ml of IFNγ or TNFα for 24 hr (TABLE 1; FIG. 4; and FIG. 6)), and the VCAM-1 antigen, after induction by the above-mentioned cytokines (200 U/ml of IFNγ or TNFα for 24 hr or 48 hr) (*cf.* TABLE 1).

(5) *Expression of endothelial markers specific for the CNS.* TABLE 1 also shows that the IO/JG2/1 clone constitutively expressed a number of markers specific for the endothelial cells of the CNS, especially P-glycoprotein, GLUT-1 and the transferrin receptor (*cf.* TABLE 1). However, the IO/JG2/1 clone did not express some of the antigens specific for the cerebral endothelial cells, especially the 1A8B and 2A4 antigens. This characteristic makes it possible to differentiate the IO/JG2/1 clone from the cerebral endothelium (TABLE 2 below).

(6) *Comparison of the expression of the endothelial antigens in the primary cultures and the lines with the peripheral endothelial cells.* As described above, the primary cultures of retinal endothelium and the derived clones expressing the T-antigen showed a constitutive expression of the markers specific for the endothelial cells of the CNS, namely P-glycoprotein, GLUT-1 and the transferrin receptor (TABLE [2] 1), whereas the aortic endothelium does not express these antigens but does express the OX-43 antigen, which is considered to be specific for the peripheral endothelial cells. The OX-43 antigen was effectively not expressed either by the primary cultures or by the cultures of cerebral cells with extended life-span and the cultures of retinal endothelial cells with extended life-span (TABLE 1).